



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The best proof that I have discovered, of the existence of the melon among the Romans, says De Candolle, is a fruit figured very perfectly in the fine mosaics of fruits in the museum of the Vatican. Dr. Comes certifies that a half melon is represented in a drawing at Herculaneum. Hence we find a certainty in the fruit, but a doubt is expressed as to the nomenclature, and here is where I think I have succeeded in throwing some light. The summary of my examinations of the meaning of these words used before the discovery of America are, as probabilities :—

Citrullus	=	<i>Cucumis sativus.</i>
Cucurbita	=	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris.</i>
Melo	=	<i>Cucumis melo.</i>
Melopepo	=	<i>Cucumis melo.</i>
Melopepon	=	<i>Citrullus vulgaris.</i>
Pepo	=	<i>Cucumis melo.</i>
Pepon	=	<i>Cucumis melo.</i>
Pumpkin	=	modern name for <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> , <i>Pepo</i> , <i>moschata.</i>

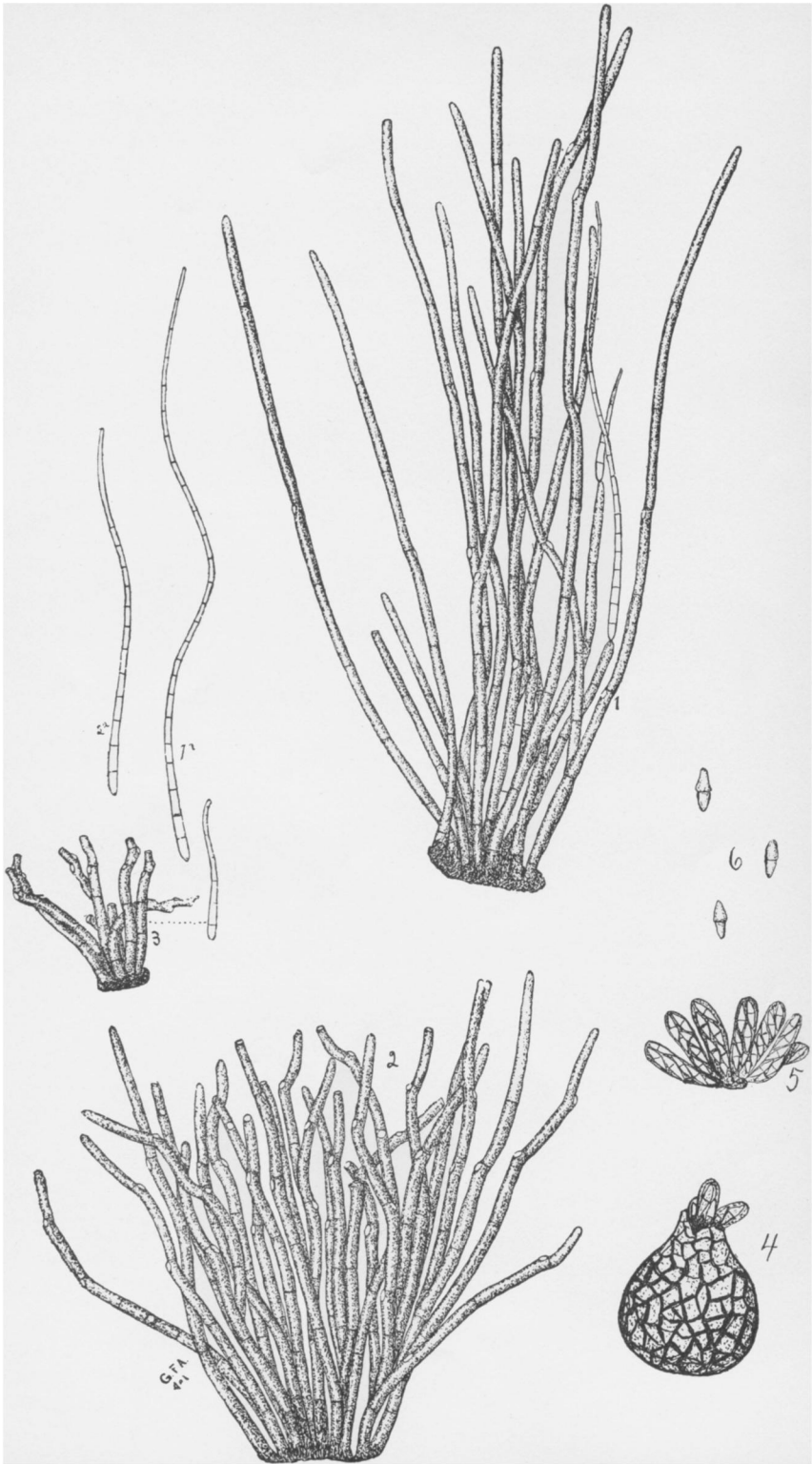
Sphærella gossypina, n. sp., the perfect Stage of *Cercospora gossypina*, Cooke.*

BY GEO. F. ATKINSON.

Plate CXXII

Several times during the autumn of 1890 I found at Auburn, Ala., specimens of a *Sphærella*, few in number, on leaves of *Gossypium herbaceum*. The leaves also have specimens of *Cercospora gossypina*, Cooke, and I suspected the generic connection of the two, though no special stress was laid upon the coincidence, because the leaves were also badly infected with a variety of other fungi. However, during the following winter in looking over a quantity of cotton leaves sent me by correspondents, I found the same *Sphærella* on leaves from Eutaw and Alberta Station, Ala. The leaves were remarkable for being almost covered with a profuse growth of the *Cercospora* on both sides. The *Sphærella* was also very abundant, and I felt warranted in regarding it, with a good degree of certainty, as the perfect stage of *Cercospora*.

*Read before the Botanical Club A. A. A. S. Washington meeting, Aug. 20, 1891.



SPHÆRELLA GOSSYPINA. Atkinson.

The perithecia are immersed in the tissue of the leaf, the ostium and the upper surface projecting through the epidermis. They occur abundantly on either side of the leaf. The sutures of the reticulated surface are quite black, giving a very dark appearance to the perithecia. They measure $60-70 \times 65-90 \mu$.

The asci are subcylindrical, varying to slightly clavate or lanceolate, and measure $8-10 \times 40-45 \mu$. They are eight-spored, though it is difficult without rupturing them to ascertain that number.

The spores are elliptical, or nearly fusoid, and when mature constricted at the septum, one cell being usually somewhat smaller than the other. They are obliquely uniseriate or partly biseriate, and measure $3-4 \times 15-18 \mu$.

In the plate illustrating the article I have included the *Cercospora* stage, the three figures representing variations in the length of the hyphæ and conidia, as determined by different conditions of weather, a warm humid atmosphere, with abundant rains, conducing to a very profuse growth.

All the figures are drawn with aid of the camera lucida to the same scale except the free ascospores, which are a trifle larger.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Sphaerella gossypina, Atkinson, n. sp. Figs. 1, 2, 3, different conditions of the *Cercospora* stage. Fig. 4, perithecium with asci escaping; fig. 5, asci with ascospores; fig. 6, ascospores.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY,
ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
AUBURN, ALA., AUG. 6, 1891.

Plants Introduced at Sellsville, near Columbus, O.*

The place has been used by the Sells Brothers as the winter quarters of their circus and menagerie for the past twelve years. All of the list below were discovered since October 1, 1890, by those connected with the University Biological Club.

Those marked with an * are not known to occur elsewhere in the State.

Erodium cicutarium, L'Her; also at Painesville, Lake Co.

* *Callirrhoe Papaver*, Gray?

* Read before the Botanical Club A. A. A. S., Washington meeting, August 22, 1891.